

This paper investigates the precise mechanisms driving the cessation of transmission in classical epidemic models, specifically the SIR model. Understanding the mechanisms behind the cessation of infectious disease outbreaks is a core question of mathematical epidemiology.

Methodology We employed both an ODE-based deterministic SIR model and a stochastic SIR simulation on an Erdős–Rényi Analytical Model (ODE) We solved the standard SIR equations[0]: $dS \frac{dt}{dt} = -\beta \frac{SI}{N} dt = \beta \frac{SI}{N} - \gamma I \frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$ Simulation used scipy.integrate.odeint.

Network-based SIR Simulation A stochastic, network-aware SIR simulation was constructed using FastGEMF over a random graph.

Results Figure (ODE/analytical) and Figure (network simulation) display the time courses of S, I, and R populations over time [h] [width=0.6]figure-ODE.png Trajectories of susceptible (S), infected (I), and removed (R) compartments under the ODE model [h] [width=0.6]figure-network.png Trajectories of S, I, and R populations from network-aware SIR simulation.

Model **ODE** **Network** **S_{final}** 1075.2 **I_{final}** 0.09 **R_{final}** 8924.7 **Extinction mode** Infectives extinct [ht] Summary of Final Outcomes and Transmission Extinction Mode ODE (Analytic) 1075.2 0.09 8924.7 Infectives extinct Network 0.0 0.0 10000.0 Both infectives extinct

Discussion Our results show a clear distinction in the mechanism of chain breakage. The classical (ODE) SIR model preserves the structure of the transmission chain.

Conversely, the network-based stochastic simulation resulted in near-total exhaustion of susceptibles, with all individuals becoming removed.

These nuances are critical when interpreting epidemiological data and when using SIR-type models for forecasting or inference.

Conclusion The breakage of the transmission chain in SIR epidemics can occur due to the extinction of infectives or by other mechanisms.

*References

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Compartmental models (epidemiology). Wikipedia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compartmental_models_\(epidemiology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compartmental_models_(epidemiology)). Accessed 2023-09-11.

P. Berenbrink et al., "On Early Extinction and the Effect of Travelling in the SIR Model", Proceedings of Machine Learning Research, 2020.

Code and Reproducibility Full Python scripts for analytic (ODE) and GEMF-based network SIR simulation are available at [output/sir_analytical_ode_sim.py](#)

[output/sir_network_sim.py](#)

[output/analyze_extinction_sequence.py](#)

[output/plot_analysis_no sns.py](#)